

CLAIMS:

1. All machine which simultaneously realizes a material compressive post, retro or bi rotary type configuration, a virtual and synthetic configuration, this machine can be located on the chromatic scale of rotary machines, with the exception of retro and post rotary type machines in which the material, virtual, and real figures are identical, mechanized by mechanics of same nature, respectively retro and post rotary, when the mechanics are, for these strict cases, mechanics by mono induction and by intermediate gear, attributable to Wankle.
2. Any machine of standard compressive part dynamic, in which the mechanic by hoop gear is produced with a third gear allowing the de angulation of the support and induction gears in relation to the hoop gear.
3. Any machine of standard compressive part dynamic, in which the hoop gear mechanic is produced with the means of a chain or belt in replacement of the hoop gear.
4. Any machine of standard compressive part dynamic, in which the poly induction mechanic is produced, when the three sided paddle with the means of more than two support crankshafts, being set up outside the lines connecting the center and the corners of paddles.
5. Any machine of standard compressive part dynamic, in which the poly induction mechanic is produced with an alternative poly induction, realizing alternatively the induction of two subsidiary crankshafts by mechanics, and other inductions by simple attachment to the paddle, this being possible by the partial or total cutting back of the teeth of the support or induction gears.

6. Any machine of standard compressive part dynamic in which the mechanic by poly induction produces an induction of each subsidiary crankshafts by one or the other first degree inductions, already indexed by us.

7. Any machine of standard compressive part dynamic which the poly induction mechanic is produced with a poly cammed gear, these gears being produced by the alternative bringing together and distancing of their teeth, this producing the desired accelero-decelerative effects.

8. Any rotativo circular machine, in which the retro rotary action of the paddle has been modified in such a way as to produce a location for the next expansion different than that of its standard position, and produces a different virtual figuration of the material figuration, the counterpart of this modification is realized by a rotary or planetary dynamisation of the cylinder.

9. Any machine such as described in \*, said to be of clockwise paddle movement, in which the orientational movement of the paddle, observed from the exterior, is nul, and in which the cylinder is rotary, this dynamic realizing a new compression area identical to its rotary counterpart.

10. Any rotativo circular clockwise paddle movement machine of post rotary type, in which the cylinder is realized in a contrario rotary manner.

11. Any rotativo circular machine with paddle in clockwise movement of retro rotary type, in which the cylinder is rotarily realized in same direction

12. Any machine such as defined in 1, 8, 9, in which the support mechanic of the compressive parts is realized with the means of two or more of the following elements:

- an ascending induction

- a descending induction
- a semi transmission activating the cylinder and/or the paddle induction support gear

13. Any machine, such as that defined in 12, in which the ascending mechanic generally but not limitidely is one of the following mechanics: by mono induction, by intermediate gear, by poly induction, by hoop gear, by double internal gears, by heel gear, by gear like structure, by unitary gear, by central active gear.

14. Any machine, such as that defined in 12, in which the descending mechanic, defining itself as a mechanic in which the support gear is dynamic and peripheral, usually set up on the paddle, and the induction gear is central and activates the cylinder, is generally, but not limitively is one of the following mechanics : by mono induction, by intermediate gear, by poly induction, by hoop gear, by double internal gears, by heel gear, by gear like structure, by unitary gear, by central active gear.

15. Any machine in which the semi transmission is inversive, and more often inverivo-accelerative, and which is realized:

- Either from inversion by coupling of external gears, and acceleration by coupling of internal and external gears
- Either from pinion gears, and double pinion gears.

16. Any machine such as that describned in 1 and 15, in which the mechanics activating the paddle and cylinder compressive parts will be combined and synchronized by their coupling to a same element either:

- The paddle
- The eccentric, or the crankshaft
- The support/induction gear

17. Any machine such as defined in 1, which will have as location of the next expansion a different location, anterior or posterior to the standard location, and which this difference will be fulfilled by a mechanical counter part instigating rotarily or planetarily the cylinder.

18. Any machine, such as defined in 1, in which the paddle activation will simultaneously realize a virtual cylinder form, this form able to be retro or post rotary its area on the chromatic scale.

19. Any machine, such as defined in 1, in which the inductions and semi transmissions could be realized confoundedly, this having for result that the support gears of one will be the same gears as the induction gears of the other, or inversely.

20. Any machine such as defined in 1, in which the location of the next explosion is on the successive face of an anterior virtual figure at the location of the next clockwise explosion, this machine being therefore rotativo-circular differential anterior.

21. Any machine such as defined in 1, in which the location of the next explosion is on the successive face of a posterior virtual figure in the location of the next standard location, this machine being therefore rotativo circular differential posterior.

22. Any machine such as defined in 1, in which the area of the next explosion is on the successive face of a virtual figure is posterior at the location of the next clockwise explosion, and anterior to the location of the next standard explosion, theis machine being therefore rotativo circular contrario.

23. Any machine in which the mechanic is that of the virtual figure of the machine, in other words, the mechanic of the course of the paddle relatively to the fixed body of the machine, and not relatively to the material figuration of the compressive parts.

24. Any machine in which the paddle mechanic will correspond to the virtual form of the cylinder which it produces, and which will be realized by the corresponding induction of this form, either standardly or semi transmitively.

25. Any machine such as that defined in 1, in which the locations of the next compressions on the virtual form will be produced by jumps, thus requiring more than a machine rotation to realize all the faces, and allowing in a way, a location of the next contrario compression, in spite that the virtual figure has more sides than the material figures, the figuration realized by the group of the series of compression being said real machine figure.

26. Any machine in which the paddle will be activated mechanically by a mechanic corresponding to the real figure of the machine

27. Any machine possessing a material figure, a virtual figure and a real figure in which the areas of the next expansion are anterior to its clockwise location, between it and the standard location, and posterior to the standard location, thus realizing, depending on the case a differential anterior, contrario or posterior real figure machine.

28. Any machine such as defined in 1, in which the material compressive structure will be retro rotary, post rotary, or bi rotary, of poly turbine or layered poly turbine type.

29. Any machine, such as that defined in 1, in which the paddle will be:

- Of standard type
- Of combined simple paddle group
- Of paddle structure.

30. Any machine such as that defined in a, in which the degrees will be increased:

- by vertical degree elevation
- by planetarization of the paddle position
- by accelero/decelerative cylinder realization
- by accelero/decelerative or oscillatory paddle realization

31. Any machine in which the dynamics of the compressive parts have been inversed, from center to periphery, as well as realized in contrary orientation, these machines being supported by the mechanics of their forms before inversion.

32. Any machine such as that defined in 1, in which the cylinder is planetary, the paddle is fixed, the cylinder being activated by the mechanic of the opposite nature figure.

33. Any machine in which the cylinder is in clockwise movement and the paddle is in rotary movement, this machine using the counter part mechanic

34. Any machine in which the cylinder is in planetary movement and the paddle in rotary movement

35. Any machine peripherally and orientationally inversed, in which the movement of the parts will be differential anterior, differential posterior, or contrario

36. Any machine in which one of the compressive parts will be bi functional, realizing a cylindrical function of one of the compressive systems, as well as a paddle function of the second system.

37. Any rotativo circular machine with clockwise paddle movement, comprised of:

- Subsidiary crankshafts set up in a rotary manner in the side of the cylinder and provided with gears, and supporting the paddle, these crankshafts having a same course since they're combined to a third element
- A paddle set up on these crankshafts in which the movement is a clockwise movement
- A central machine axe to which is fixed a gear coupling the subsidiary crankshaft's gears, as well as the rotary cylinder.

The crankshaft gears playing the role of induction gears of the ascending paddle induction, and of support to the descending cylinder induction, and inversely, the paddle gear playing the role of support gear for the ascending paddle induction and of the descending cylinder induction.

38. Any machine which comprises in its composition:

- A paddle, governed by a semi transmutive induction
- A semi transmutive induction, comprising three pinion gears of the crankshaft and support gear, this very semi transmission leading the cylinder, fixed to the same axe as the support gear, the semi transmission of the paddle support gear of the paddle and induction of the cylinder being consequentially realized confoundedly.

39. A machine comprising in composition:

- A paddle governed by an induction, exemplarily but not restrictively a mono induction
- On its other side, a descending induction, for example also a mono induction governing the cylinder.

40. Any machine in clockwise movement, in which the positional action of the paddle is non circular.

41. Any machine such as claimed in I, which the segmentation is realized:

- By U segments angularly set up in the points in such a way so that their terminal parts are in support of the complementary U segments
- By U segments angularly set up in the points in such a way so that their terminal parts are applied to a complementary circular segment set up in the side of the paddle.

42. A rotary type machine in which the eccentric is realized as a crankshaft, the paddle in which it will be set up provided with an extrusion allowing its set up and a completion piece ulteriorly fixed closing off this extrusion and eventually locked by all standard process.

43. Any machine claimed here, used as pump, motor, compression, capitation machine, artificial heart.

44. Any machine in which the paddle mechanic is realize in such a way to realize, by its length the material aspect of the figure, and by its orientational mechanic, the intended virtual form.

45. Any machine in which the paddle mechanic is realized in such a way as to realize, by its length the material aspect of the figure, and by its orientational

mechanic, the defined virtual form, from a real defined synthetic course.

46. Any machine in which the cylinder mechanic is realized by descending induction in departure from the paddle.

47. Any machine in which the cylinder mechanic is realized by semi transmissive induction in departure from the eccentric.

48. Any machine in which the cylinder mechanic is realized by semi transmittive induction in departure from the dynamic paddle support gear.

49. Any machine in which the length of the reach is relative to the material figure and the mechanic, semi transmissive or not, relative to the virtual or real figure.

50. Any machine in which the rotivity of the cylinder allows an angulation equivalent, according to the mechanical counter part rule, to the difference of angulation of the new paddle position in total expansion and the standard position.

51. Any machine having minimally one of the following descriptive parameters:

- a) Possessing a first degree induction of the current invention
- b) Possessing a descending induction
- c) Possessing a semi transmissive ascending induction
- d) Possessing a semi transmissive cylinder induction
- e) Possessing an oscillatory paddle action

- f) Possessing a degree increase by adding polycammed induction
- g) Possessing a horizontal induction combination.

52. Any clockwise movement, or slinky movement machine in which the paddle or the cylinder is increased in degrees.

53. Any machine possessing in addition of the material character a virtual character, or Real/virtual.